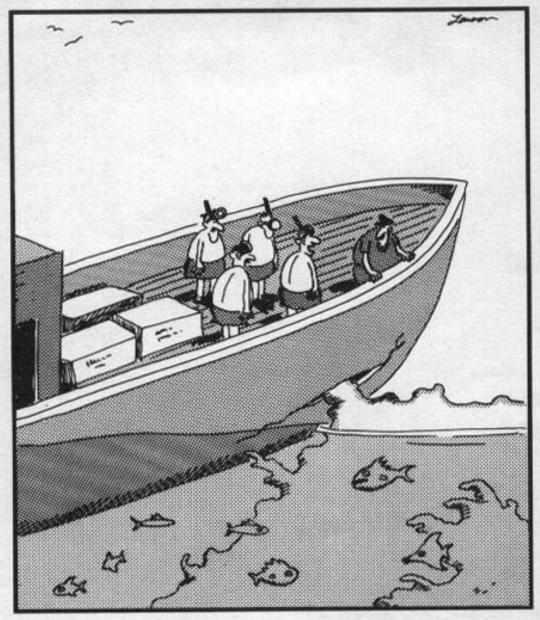
Effects of Light on Coral Reproduction and Recruitment

Daniel F. Gleason
Department of Biology
Georgia Southern University
Statesboro, GA 30460



"Excuse me, Captain, but while we're waiting, would you like to join the crew and myself for a little snorkeling?"

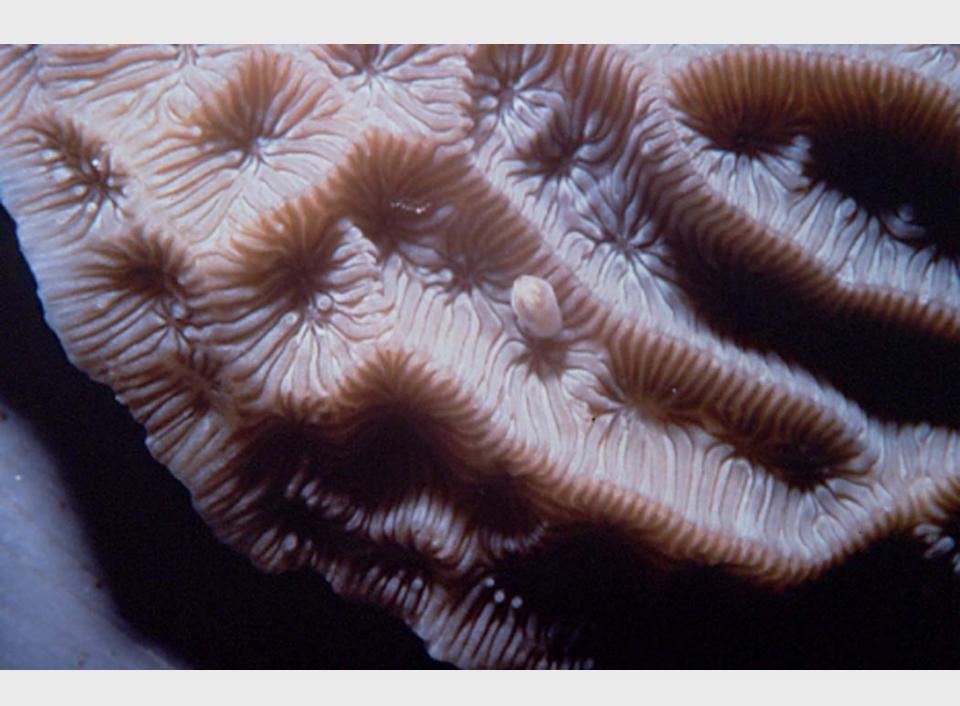




Controls on Coral Recruitment

- During dispersal.
 - Mortality in the plankton?
- Just prior to and during settlement
 - Chemical cues.
 - Light cues.
- After settlement.
 - Competition.
 - Grazing.
 - Physical factors?





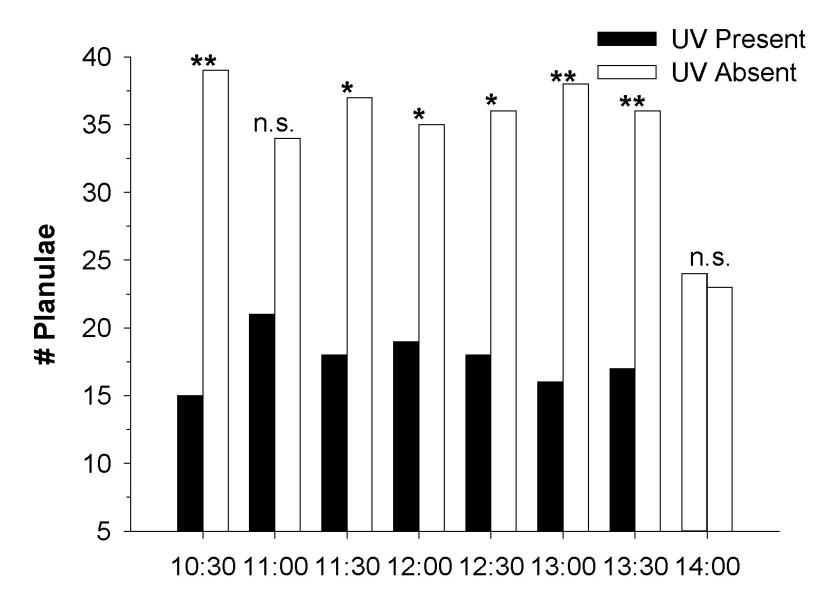
Questions Addressed

In the Caribbean coral *Porites astreoides*

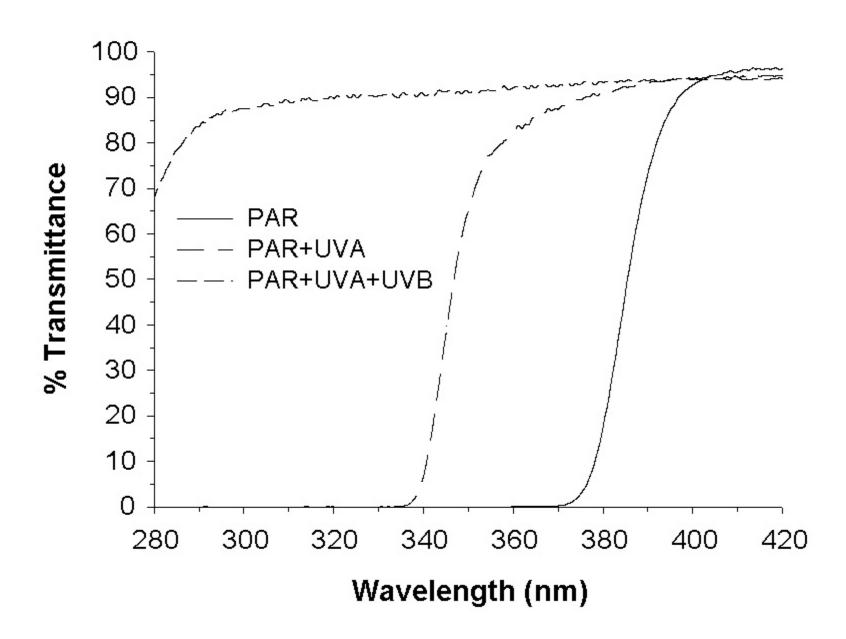
Can larvae detect and avoid UVR?

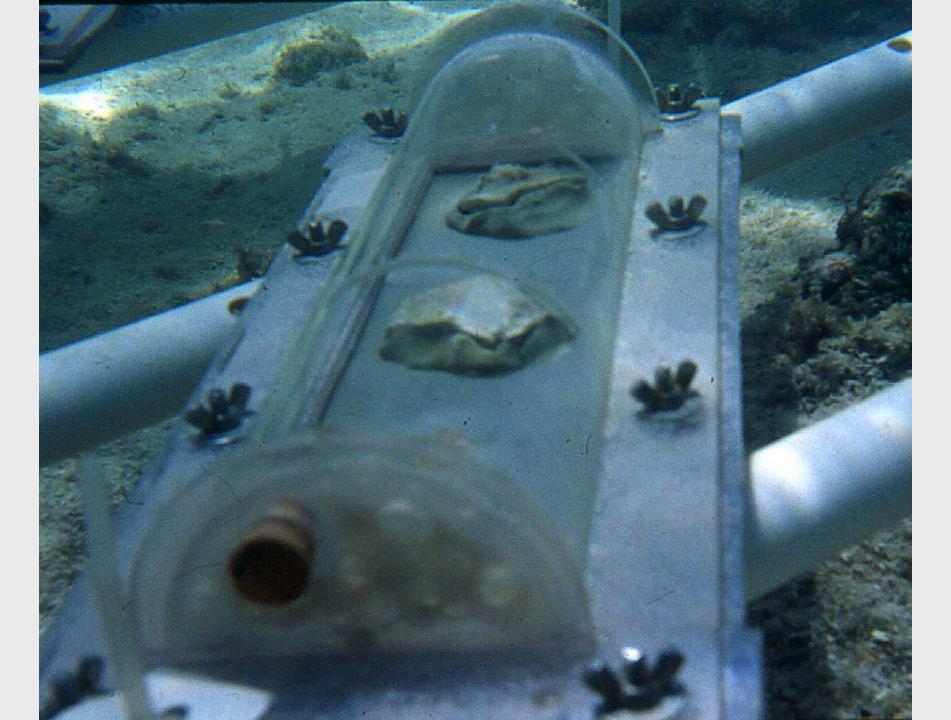
• Does larval avoidance of UVR affect patterns of recruitment?





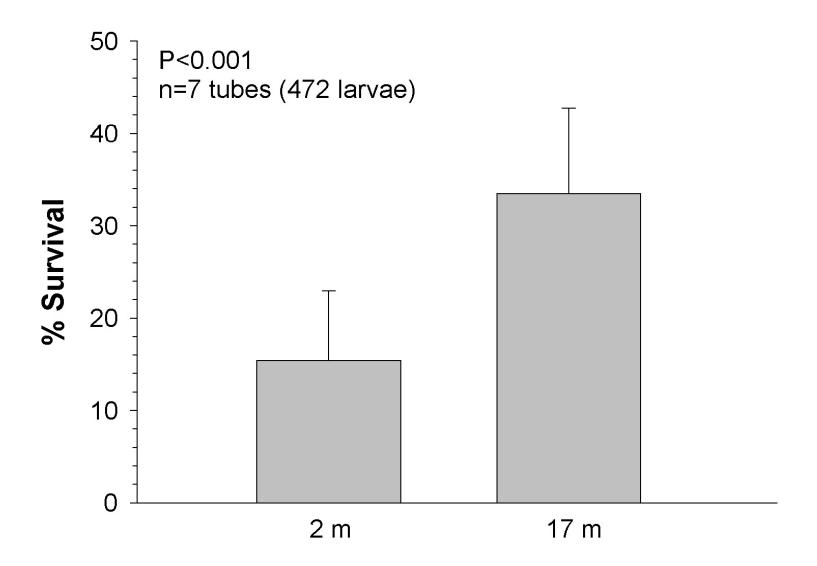
Time of Day

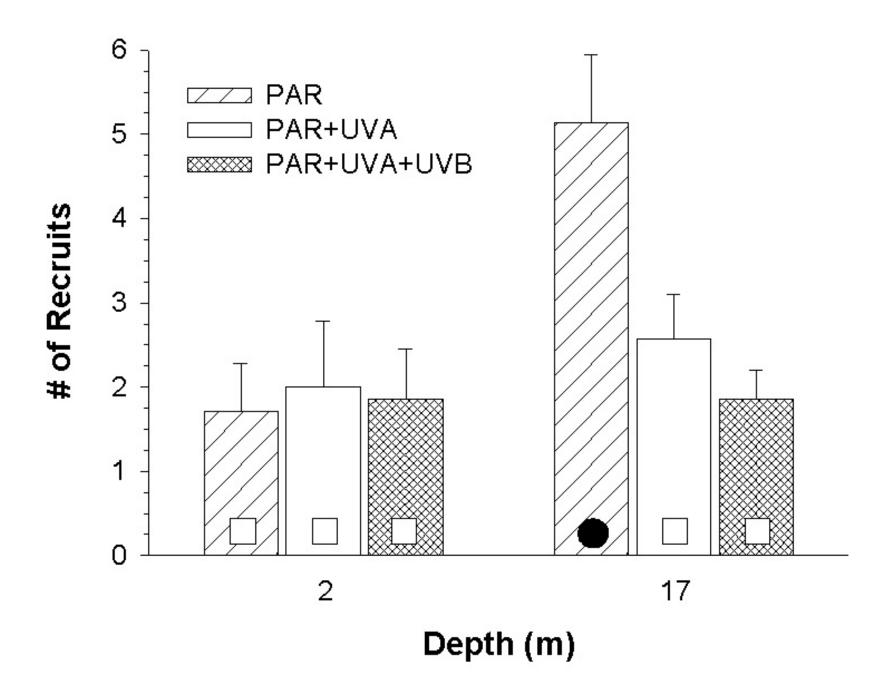


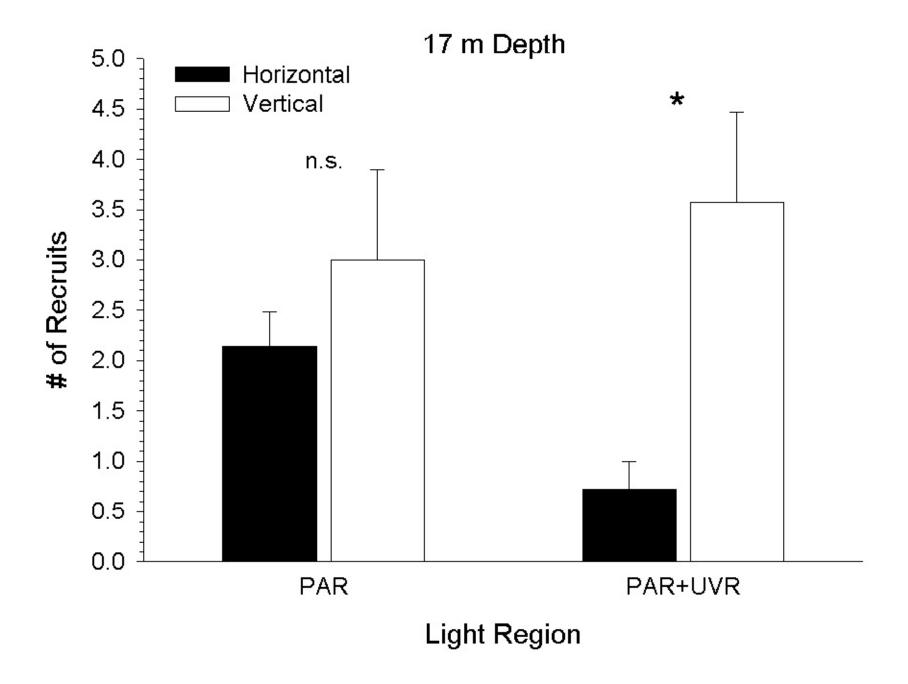


Light Intensity (W m⁻²)

Depth	UVBR	UVAR	PAR
(m)	(300-320 nm)	(320-400 nm)	(400-700 nm)
2	0.44	16.76	229.12
17	0.05	8.91	97.43







Reductions in UVR Exposure

- UVR reduced by 20% at angle of 50° from horizontal.
 - Browne et al. (1994)

Summary

- Coral larvae can actively avoid UVR.
- Larvae exposed to UVR settle on vertical substrates or in crevices.
- High light causes mortality of dispersing larvae and/or new recruits.

Conclusion

 Settlement behavior of coral larvae maximizes PAR exposure while minimizing UVR exposure.

What if larvae duped into making bad choice?

Polyp bail-out.

• Acclimate.

Questions Addressed

In the Caribbean coral *Porites astreoides*

• Does exposure to high intensities of UVR affect recruit health?

• Do recruits acclimate to high UVR?

mycosporine - Gly
$$CO_2H$$
 $\lambda_{max} = 310$ nm

palythinol
$$\lambda_{max} = 332 \text{nm}$$

HO OH NH
mycosporine -
glycine:valine
$$\lambda_{max} = 335$$
nm

palythine
$$\lambda_{max} = 320$$
nm

HO OH NH palythene
$$\lambda_{max} = 360$$
nm

asterina - 330
$$\lambda_{\eta hax} = 330 \text{nm}$$

$$CO_2H$$

OH

OH

OCH₃

Porphyra - 334

 CO_2H
 $\lambda_{max} = 334$ nm

CO₂H
OH
NH
Shinorine
$$\lambda_{max} = 334$$
nm

Carrie MacKichan



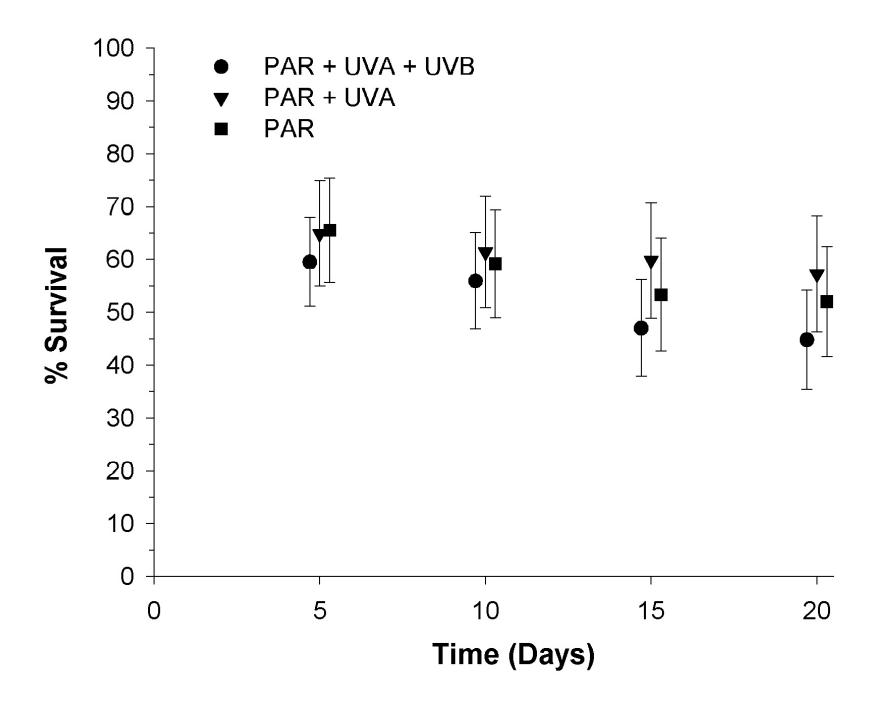
Collection of Larvae

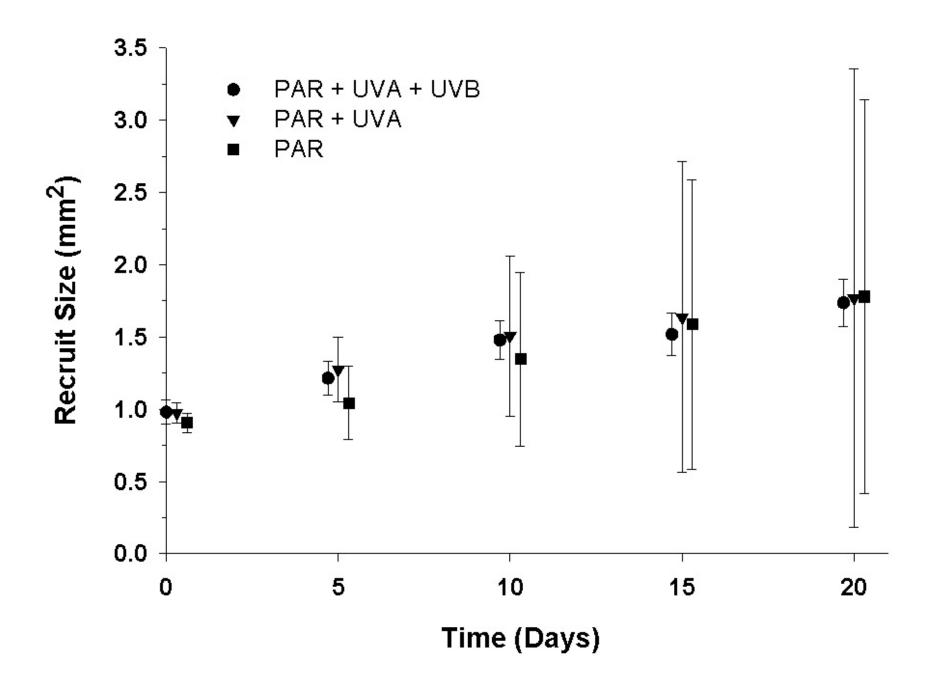


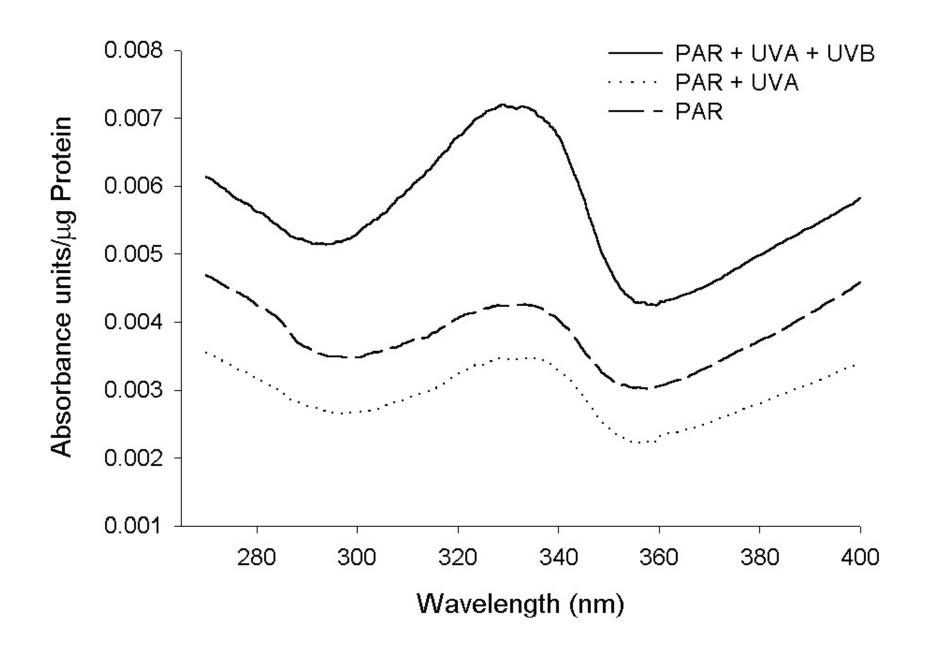


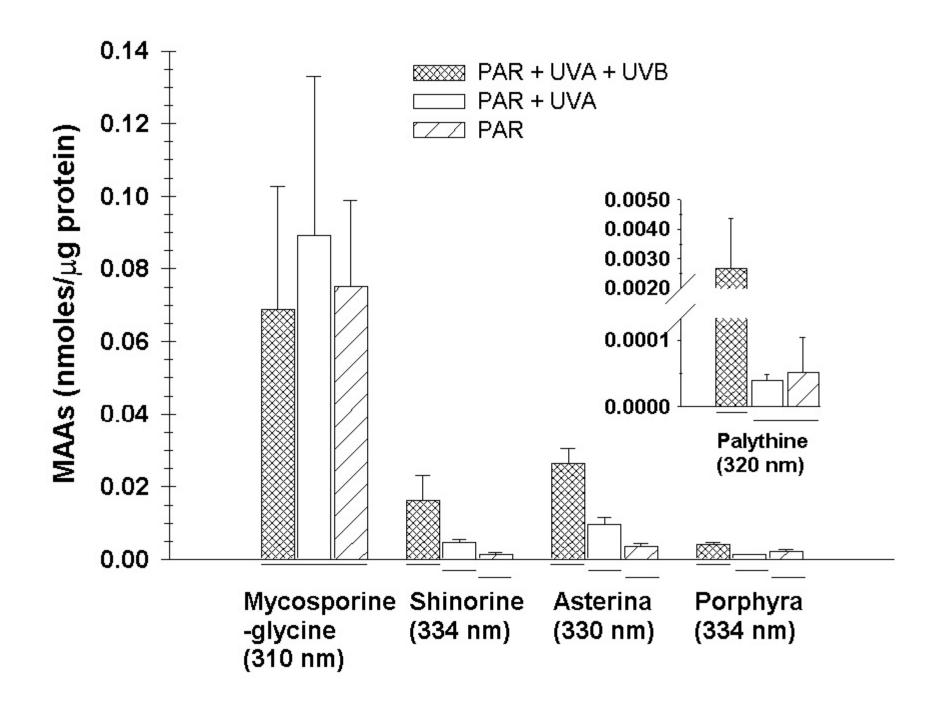












Summary

• UVR does not increase mortality or reduce growth of *P. astreoides* recruits.

• P. astreoides recruits can quickly acclimate to high UVR.

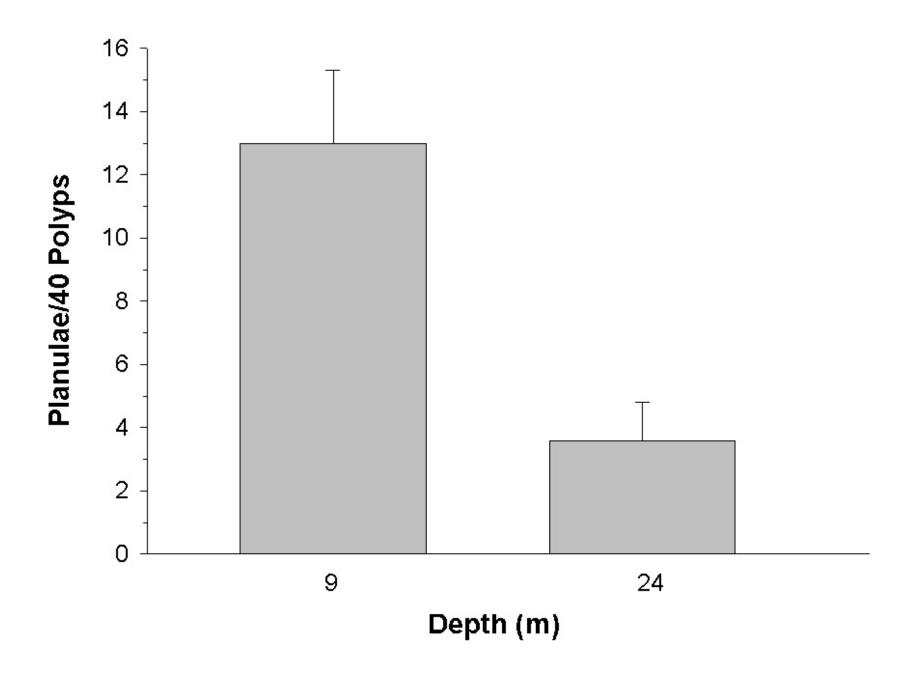
Conclusion

• Variability in light penetration impacts the availability of larval settlement sites.

• Light effects on coral recruitment are wavelength dependent.

Effects of Light on Coral Reproduction



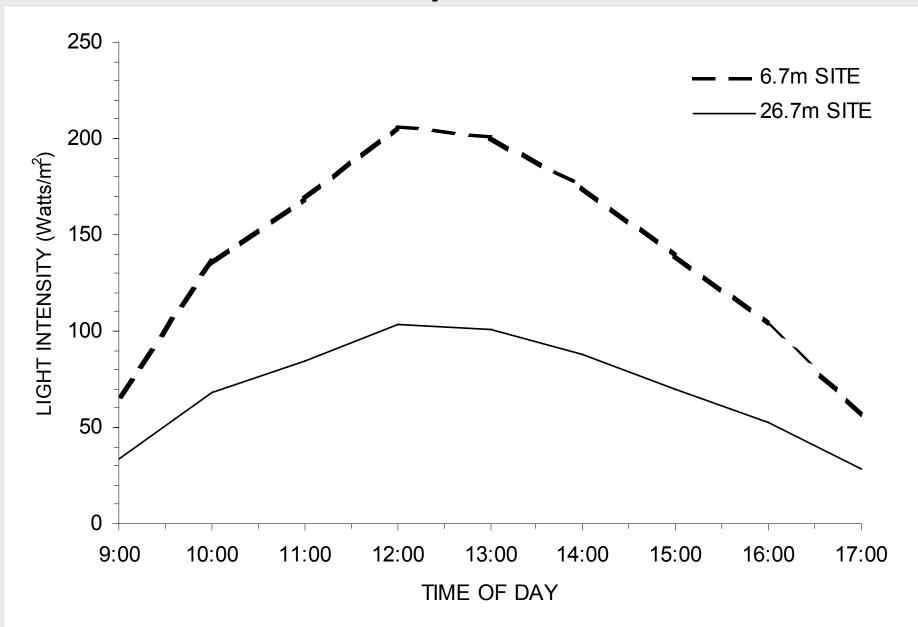


Questions Addressed

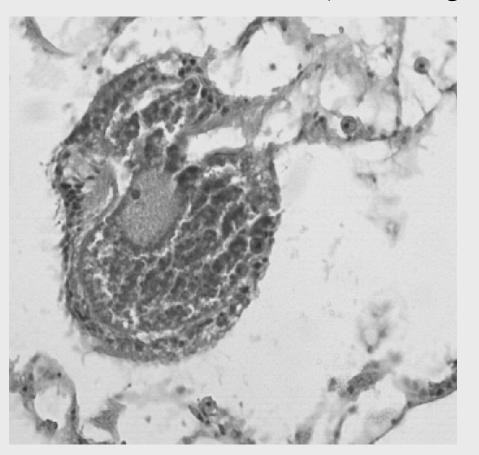
- What is the effect of the change in light energy along a depth gradient on:
 - Absolute abundances of ova and spermaries
 - Relative allocation to ova and spermaries in hermaphrodites.

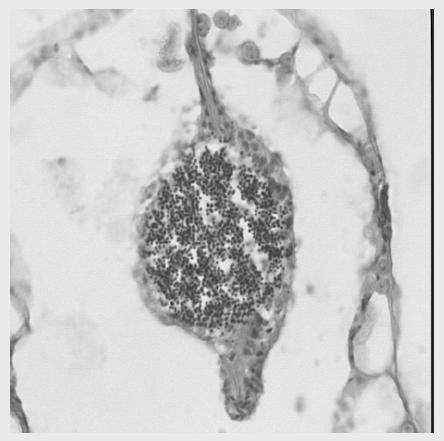


Salt River Canyon, St. Croix, USVI



Porites astreoides (200x Magnification)



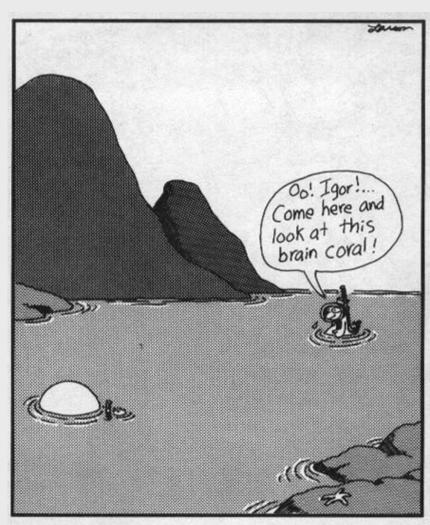


Ovum

Spermary

Acknowledgements

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Dr. Frankenstein vacations in Hawaii